

PROCEEDINGS....

OF THE

Twenty-Fourth Annual
Meeting - - - - -

OF THE

DOMINION GRANGE,

OF THE

Patrons of Husbandry,

HELD AT

TORONTO, ONTARIO,

ON

FEBRUARY, 22ND AND 23RD, 1899.

BLENHEIM, ONT.:
THE TRIBUNE PRINTING HOUSE.

1899.

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LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 1899.

<i>Worthy Master</i>	BRO. JABEL ROBINSON	Middlemarch
" <i>Overseer</i>	BRO. THOMAS McMURCHY	Loree
" <i>Lecturer</i>	BRO. WM. T. W. FISHER	Burlington
" <i>Secretary</i>	BRO. ROBT. WILKIE	Blenheim
" <i>Treasurer</i>	BRO. ROBT. WILKIE	Blenheim
" <i>Chaplain</i>	BRO. WILLIAM OKE	Whitby
" <i>Steward</i>	BRO. CLARANCE SRIGLEY	Painswick
" <i>Assistant</i>	BRO. D. W. LENNOX	—
" <i>Gatekeeper</i>	BRO. LYMAN HENRY	Sombra

LADY OFFICERS.

<i>SISTER JABEL ROBINSON</i>	Middlemarch
" <i>SYLVANUS AUSTIN</i>	Whitby
" <i>JOHN CUMING</i>	Londsboro
" <i>GEORGE LETHBRIDGE</i>	Glencoe

AUDITORS.

<i>BRO. EDWIN PEART</i>	Freeman
<i>BRO. JOHN McDougall</i>	Milton

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

<i>HENRY GLENDENNING</i>	Manilla
<i>GEORGE E. FISHER</i>	Freeman

Dominion Grange.

Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting.

FIRST DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

TORONTO, FEB. 22ND, 1899.

The Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of Dominion Grange was held in one of the large rooms in the Albion Hotel.

The Worthy Master took the chair at Ten O'clock and directed the Secretary to call the roll of Officers.

Several being absent the chairs were filled as follows.:

Worthy Master.....	Wm. T. W. Fisher.
“ Overseer.....	Thos. McMurchy.
“ Secretary.....	R. Wilkie.
“ Lecturer.....	David W. Lennox.
“ Chaplain.....	George Wonce.
“ Stewart.....	Neil W. Leckie.
“ Assistant.....	C. Srigley.
“ Gatekeeper.....	Lyman Henry.

AUDITORS.

Edwin Peart

John McDougall.

The Worthy Master appointed as a Committee on Credentials Bros. John McDougall and John M. Syme.

Moved by Bro. John M. Syme, seconded by Bro. Thomas McMurchy, that we now adjourn to two o'clock.—Carried.

FIRST DAY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TORONTO, FEB. 22ND, 1899.

The Master appointed as a committee to strike committees Bros. Henry Glendenning and James Fallis.

The Committee on Credentials brought in their report as follows :

FROM DIVISION GRANGES.

4.. West Simcoe.....	David W. Lennox.....	Churchill
5.. West Lambton..	Neil W. Leckie.....	Sarnia
6.. Halton.....	Wm. T. W. Fisher..	Burlington
6.. Halton.....	Edwin Peart.....	Nelson
6.. Halton.....	John McDougall.....	Milton
35.. Halton.....	George Buck.....	Omagh
21.. Belmore.....	James Fallis.....	Newbridge
23.. Beaver Valley...	Thomas McMurchy.....	Loree
28.. Union.....	John Ramsey	Eden Mills

FROM SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

108.. Union.....	William Oak.....	Whitby
141.. Knock.....	George Wonee.....	Churchill
147.. Norfolk	Mathias Sehilz.....	Renton

146..	Painswick	Clarence Srigley	Painswick
153..	Edgar	John M. Syme	Dalston
166..	Apple Grove	Jabel Robinson	Middlemarch
200..	Burlington	F. Parsons	Freeman
253..	Victoria	R. Wilkie	Blenheim
385..	Banda	Samuel Elder	Banda
393..	Hullet	R. J. Southcomb	Clinton
397..	Grand River	William Wallace	Galt
405..	Manilla	Hy. Clendenning	Manilla
899..	Selman	Lyman Henry	Sombra

Moved by Bro. John McDougal, seconded by Bro. John M. Smye, that the report of the Committee on Credentials be adopted. Carried.

The Secretary read the report of the delegate from Dominion Grange to the meeting of the National Grange.

Moved by Bro. Clendenning, seconded by Bro. R. Wilkie, that the report of Bro. Robinson's visit to the National Grange be adopted and printed in the minutes and that the thanks of Dominion Grange are hereby tendered to him for his zeal and self sacrifice in attending the meetings of the National Grange as our representative for the past three years at his own expense. Carried.

Report From the Representative to National Grange.

To The Worthy Master and Members of Dominion Grange :

Since the formation of Dominion Grange of Canada, it has been expected that the Worthy Master or someone in his stead should attend the National Grange of the United States at the annual session, for the purpose of extending the fraternal greeting and cementing the warm friendship that has existed for so many years between the people of both countries. The

farmers' difficulties and grievances in both countries are about the same. The Grange organization, especially in the eastern and middle states, is the one institution that the farmers look to with pride and satisfaction, believing that if the principals taught by the Grange were inculcated and indorsed by the "body politic" then the United States would be an ideal nation. Trusts, combines and monopolies would soon become a thing of the past and the Governments, both state and national, would be conducted in the interests of the whole people. And the same thing would apply to our beloved Canada.

The National Grange is composed of its officers and the masters and their wives of the State Granges, that have at least fifteen subordinate Granges in good standing. The State of New York with its fifty thousand members having no more representative than the little State of Rhode Island or Delaware. If we except the two different political organizations there is no other body of men and women outside of Congress and the Senate that represent so much wealth and intelligence or wield so much influence for good as the National Grange. The members of that body take a deep interest in all public questions and debate them with a good deal of skill and ability. They may be strong partisans, but if so, it is not shown at the meetings. The welfare of their country and the interest of agriculture stand most prominent in all their deliberations.

Their decisions on all public questions have great weight with the rulers of the nation, for the reason perhaps that they have been discussed from a non-political standpoint, and they also voice the sentiment of those engaged in the most important industry in the country.

I have had the honor for the past three years to be appointed the delegate from this Grange, owing to the Worthy Master being unable to attend. As your re-

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presentative the utmost courtesy and kindness has been shown to me on all occasions, not only from the officers and members, but from all the visiting members with whom I came in contact, and their name is legion.

The last meeting was held at the City of Concord, New Hampshire. About two-thirds of all the farmers of the state are members of the Grange. It is no wonder that nearly all the Agricultural Fairs are held under their auspices, and that the Grange is the all-absorbing topic among the people.

The Governor of the State is a member of the Order as well as many other prominent officials. The old Granite State is not in it when the best agricultural states are named. But the people who settled those rugged hills, mountains and streams have descended from a race that are always determined to make every thing a success. There are more Granges to the mile here than in any other part of the Union, for the reason that their work is thoroughly systematized. The State Grange appoints an inspector whose duty it is to visit every Grange in the State semi-annually; replies to twenty-eight questions are answered, so that the exact condition of every Grange is known twice a year, when the State Master like a good general, knows where his forces are most needed. In 1884 there were only three thousand six hundred members in the State, to-day there are nearly twenty-one thousand. The State Grange of N. H. gave the National Grange and others a free excursion to the White Mountains, taking in the lake scenery, Mount Washington, Fabyane and the Crawford Notch, by the Boston and Maine and Maine Central Railroads. Free lunch was served on board such as the Americans know how to provide. The day was wet which somewhat lessened the pleasure of the trip, but the granduer of the scenery, the abundance of humor, the good feeling and sociability was

something to be remembered.

Much credit is due to the W. M. of N. H., N. J. Batchelder and E. C. Hutchinson, Secretary for the most excellent arrangements. I was told by some whom I met that the Canadians are noted for their hospitality to strangers. But for real genuine warmth of feeling, generous expressions and sociability, commend me to the people that I met in New England. It may have been heightened by the excellent feeling which now exists, and I trust will always remain so, between Great Britain and the United States, that a Britisher was received with so much enthusiasm. Carlyle said, "That Great Britain and the United States of America were not as two nations but as one, bound together by Heaven's Act of Parliament." He might have added that kindred of blood was stronger than law. It is well understood that the peace of the world depends on the unity of the Anglo-Saxon Race, whose mission it is, or ought to be, to set an example of truth, honor, and justice to all the nations of the earth.

For more than fifty years Britain has given nearly an open door to the products of all countries. Some other nations are now clamouring for an open door abroad, while they keep their doors closed at home.

Britain has stood in the front rank in behalf of civil and religious liberty, as well as commercial freedom. But it is pleasing to see, that at last her first born of the west is coming to assist her to Christainize and civilize the world, when slavery, tyranny and oppression shall be known no more.

A large number of the members of the National Grange hold strong protective views. But they must know full well that Governments cannot protect any class of products of which a nation has a surplus. The price is generally regulated in a foreign market. Near-

ly every class of manufactured goods in the United States are highly protected. In order to match them the farmers think that they should be protected too, most of the manufacturers there becoming immensely rich. The manufacturer's child has become full grown and should be able to live without assistance. But the farmer's child is growing smaller and poorer every day. (See the Worthy Master Jones' address as given at Concord, 1898.)

The time is not very far distant when a change of sentiment will take place on this question.

The first time that I had the honor to be a delegate to the National Grange was at Washington in 1883, many changes have taken place in that body since then of all that were active workers at that time only four are members to-day. Bro. Jones, of Indiana, who is the present W. M.; J. J. Woodman, of Michigan, who is Secretary to the Ex. Com.; Leonard Rhone, of Pennsylvania, who for many years was on the Ex. Com., and John Trimble, the present secretary, who was one of the founders of the Order. Bro. J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, who retired from the Mastership last year, is at present assistant Secretary of Agriculture at Washington. Most of the members still live and are working nobly for the Grange, but a long list have gone to that bourne from which no Patron ever returns. But their names have been enrolled and their memories will be cherished as long as Grange literature lasts.

The finances of the National Grange are in an excellent condition. They have a capital of over fifty thousand dollars invested, and if the same wise and judicious management is practiced in the future as has been done in the past, then the National Grange will indeed be *esta perpetua*.

Respectfully submitted,

JABEL ROBINSON.

The Worthy Master read his Annual Address :

Master's Address.

Officers and Members of Dominion Grange :

I welcome you and all true Patrons of Husbandry to the 24th Annual Session of this body. The duties devolving upon you are highly important and much responsibility rests upon you in considering the best means of advancing the interests of the agricultural community of our country and promoting the cause of our home, the Grange.

A little over twenty-five years ago the Grange came into existence in Canada. Its organization was brought about by the feeling that fraternal, social, educational and business co-operation were necessary if farmers were to hold their own in competition with the members of other trades and professions. At that time organization seemed to be the key-word to success among all classes. It is well occasionally to indulge in retrospect, examine our aims and motives and ascertain to what extent our objects have been realized.

No other organization for the relief or benefit of farmers has enjoyed the prominence which the history of the Grange exhibits. The element of secrecy has given our order stability and established the feeling of brotherhood so essential to the success of a fraternal organization. And the beautiful lessons inculcated by our ritual may only be accompanied by elevating and beneficial results on all who come within the range of their influence.

Socially it was felt at the time of our organization as a body that the mere fact of being a farmer precluded a person from taking the positions in public or private life to which his merits as a man and citizen entitled him. Having asserted ourselves through the medium of the Grange, the result is that our profession is now

considered no bar to the enjoyment of any privilege to which the individual may aspire. Many abuses and injustices also existed in the commercial world at that time, some of which have been removed and almost forgotten and others in a great degree lessened and consumers are now enjoying a part of what were at the time referred to excessive profits of the middleman.

Some of these results appear to have had their fulfillment outside of the Grange, while in reality they are due to influences originating within our walls, but extending through all classes of the community. They should assist us in being able to give to every man who asketh a reason for the hope which is within us. Our attachment for our Grange home should grow stronger day by day and our hope for the realization of still greater results in the future become continually brighter.

Right in the ranks of farmers we find the greatest obstacle with which we have ever had to contend; they appear to lack confidence in their fellows and fidelity to each other. Why should we allow the finger of derision to be pointed at us, as being so lacking in harmony of purpose and zeal for our mutual welfare as to be unable to maintain an organization for the promotion of our varied interests and the protection of its members from injustice.

Canada is essentially an agricultural country, nearly half of the entire population is engaged in farming, while their labors have the astonishing result that the agricultural wealth produced each year represents four and one half times the value of all our other natural products combined. In fact our agricultural resources are infinite and inexhaustible if we do not allow the fertility of our soil to deteriorate but restore it from time to time with systematic intelligence. The substances, forces and conditions of these resources will bear much study and discussion in our Subordinate Granges.

During the past year we have been blest with good crops on our farms, good health in our homes and much activity commercially and industrially. Our entire people may fairly be called prosperous; constituting abundant cause for thankfulness to the Divine Being.

Among the events of the year of special importance to us as Canadians are, continued discoveries and developments in the fields of mining. The compulsory manufacture into lumber of logs cut in Ontario and the introduction of penny postage and other changes in our postal law. The wealth hidden in and under our soil seems inestimable and the development of our mines is destined to be a factor of importance in the employment furnished our working classes as well as a profitable field for investment. That the decision not to allow the export of saw-logs from Ontario is popular is evidenced by the fact that both political parties claim the credit for originating the idea. Politicians may differ as to the wisdom of reducing the rate of postage to two cents, but the step is highly appreciated by the people.

A tide of immigration appears to have turned towards our shores. It is a wide open question as to the desirability of spending large sums of public money on immigrants, who decline to assume the full duties of citizenship and who settle on solid blocks of land to preserve their language and nationality. With pleasure we note the desire of many Canadian citizens in the United States to turn their faces Canadaward. All English speaking people of good morals looking toward our boundary or shores should have the fullest encouragement from our Government to emigrate. There is still room in abundance for good farmers and good farm laborers.

The exuberant growth of good feeling between the two great Anglo-Saxon races of Europe and America is a cause for much congratulation, may it long continue.

Indirectly we may profit to considerable extent by the conditions arising out of the conclusion of the war between America and Spain. Many citizens of the United States acquainted with conditions of life in Canada will seek homes among us rather than remain to contribute exorbitant taxes to a never-ending and ever-increasing obligation for the maintenance of a standing army.

Transportation changes and efficiency of service form a most desirable subject for consideration by this body. The investigation now being carried on in the interests of one industry should be made general and of sufficient scope to embrace all points of contact between products and railway corporations. The government possesses unquestionably the right to regulate the charges and conditions of service given by the railways to which they have granted aid and invaluable franchises. We desire no class legislation in the interests of the farmer nor do we think we can be legislated into prosperity, but we do think the agricultural interests of this country should not be made subservient to that of any corporation or take a second place to any business enterprise in the consideration of the Government. We view with alarm the growth of gigantic trusts and monopolies in our midst and trust that the hand of legislation may be laid upon them to check their greed and growth before the time for doing so effectively passes by.

A subject which should again and always engage our attention until our object be accomplished is that of the compulsory teaching of the subject of agriculture in our public schools. We should insist positively on teachers being compelled to pass examinations on this subject before engagement in rural or mixed sections, until this end be attained we will continue to witness an undue draft of our sons to city and professional life.

In our daily life we should take time to imbibe education in its broadest sense. Contact with nature animate and inanimate in our occupation should show its effect in physique and refinement of intellect and produce a healthy, happy and contented people. The disregard of personal ease in manual training is accompanied with development of mental power and an admirable ruggedness of character.

We continue to hope for a renewed stimulus in Grange life and our hopes are beginning to bear fruit. The condition of the Order, I am happy to state, shows an improvement over last year. The qualifications for membership are sufficiently broad and farmers everywhere should embrace the opportunities it affords for education and co-operation. Its standard should be surrounded by all who have the best interests of our calling at heart.

A more aggressive policy is needed if we are to regain the prestige of former years. There is plenty of available material from which to recuperate all losses and add to the number of our members as it stood in our best days.

The hope of the Grange is in our younger people, whose hearts are set on farm life. We must endeavor to furnish food for our youths and by contrasts bring out the greater difficulties and trials presenting themselves to those engaged in other operations.

Now in conclusion our sessions should be made as brief as may be consistent with the importance and responsibility of our conclusions, reflection honor and dignity on this body.

Moved by Bro. Glendenning, seconded by Bro. Schilz, that the Master's Address be adopted and that the Press Committee take steps to have it published in the daily papers and the Weekly Sun.—*Carried.*

Moved by Bro. Glendenning, seconded by Bro. Schilz, that in case the Master of Dominion Grange should not attend the meeting of the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., that Bro. Jabel Robinson shall represent the Grange by proxy at said meeting.—*Carried.*

Moved by Bro. Robinson, seconded by Bro. R. Wilkie, that it is with deep regret that we learn of the ill health of Bro. Hepinstall, who for so many years filled a number of prominent offices in this Grange and was two years in the Master's chair. We trust that the Giver of all good may in his wisdom restore him to health, that he may remain a comfort to his family and a useful member of our order.—*Carried.*

The Committee to strike committees brought in their report as follows :

Report of Committee to Strike Committees.

Committee on the Good of the Order.

Bros. Thomas McMurchy, Mathias Schilz and R.J. Southcomb.

Committee on Legislature.

Bros. H. Glendinning, Wm. F. W. Fisher and Wm. Wallace.

Committee on Press.

Bros. David W. Lennox, John McDougall and F. Parsons.

Committee on Education.

Bros. John M. Syme, Clarence Srigley and George Buck.

Committee on Finance.

Bros. Samuel Elder, Lyman Henry, Neil W. Leckie.

Committee on Agriculture and Horticulture.

Bros. William Oke, John Ramsey, James Fallis, George Wonce, Jabel Robinson.

Moved by Bro. James Fallis, seconded by Bro. Glendenning, that the report be adopted.—*Carried.*

Moved by John M. Syme, seconded by Henry Glendenning, that the thanks of the meeting are tendered to E. H. Hilburn for his full and able explanation in regard to the working of the Ontario Peoples' Salt Company, and we think the farmers of the country are very much indebted to this company for keeping the works in operation.—Carried.

Moved by Bro. Fallis, seconded by Bro. Glendenning, that a committee consisting of Bros. William Wallace, John M. Syme and the mover visit the Grange Wholesale Supply Co. and get what information they can, and report to this meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Bro. H. Glendenning, seconded by Bro. Edwin Peart, that the thanks of the Grange are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. John Holderness, the proprietor of the Albion Hotel for his kindness in placing his large parlor at our disposal during this annual meeting.—Carried.

The Auditor's report was read by Bro. McDougall.

Auditor's Report.

To the Worthy Master and Members of Dominion Grange :

We, your undersigned Auditors, having examined your Secretary's accounts from the last audit find the total receipts as follow :

Amount on hand at last audit.....	\$	55	34
Receipts since last audit.....		129	63

Total to credit.....	\$	184	97	
Disbursements for printing, stationery and postage.....		\$	57	85

Balance on hand.....	\$	127	12
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We would recommend that the balance on hand after paying the Secretary's salary be left in his hand

to defray the expenses of the Granges.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed,

John McDougall, }
Edwin Peart, } Auditors.

Moved by Bro. McDougall, seconded by Bro. Peart, that the report as read be adopted.—*Carried.*

The committee to visit the Wholesale Supply Co. brought in their report. Which is too long to insert here and was principally composed of extracts from the audit of the company's books. Showing the various balances and showing a decrease in the country trade and an increase in the town trade, and showing some lines of goods in which the company had invested too heavily and were trying to work off, etc.

Moved by Bro. Wallace, seconded by Bro. Fallis, that the report be adopted.—*Carried.*

The Worthy Master called upon Bro. Glendenning to deliver his lecture on Economical Feeding, which he did by reference to charts, which he hung up and referred to them to illustrate his lecture from time to time.

Moved by Bro. McMurchy, seconded by Bro. Leckie, that the thanks of the meeting are due to Bro. Glendenning for his able and very interesting lecture on Economical Feeding.

The Report of the Committee on Agriculture and Horticulture was read by Bro. James Fallis.

Report of Committee on Agriculture and Horticulture.

We your Committee on this subject beg leave to report as follows :

In reviewing the history of the past year we find that marked improvement has been made in agricultural lines. The product of the farm has in nearly all lines increased in price and generally the outlook for the farmer is much better. Farmers instead of marketing their coarse grains as formerly are now feeding ground feed to cattle and hogs which proves more remunerative to him.

There is also a marked improvement in the prices of horses and other stock. We also find improvement in nearly all kinds of machinery used on the farm and in most of cases it is lower in price.

The dairying interest is carried on to greater proportions every year. Butter plants are being put in to do that, when the cheese season is over, butter making commences, which proves to be of great advantage. The export trade is reaching greater proportions each year and becoming more remunerative, partly on account of a better article being produced and greater facilities for shipping in the way of cold storage, and our reputation as producers of a first-class article. We can also see the prospect of a permanent market for nearly all kinds of fruit in Great Britain so long as we can do shipping in safety and our product is of the best quality.

Every precaution has been taken to subdue the San Jose Scale and other insect pests which invade our orchards and shrubs and we still hope for greater success in these line.

There are visible marks of scientific farming each year. Buildings of all kinds are going up in more modern style and generally farming is more attractive and done in a way that should induce farmers' sons to take a delight in the farm rather than drifting to the cities and towns.

In comparing our highways and roads of to-day

and ten years ago we see a great improvement especially where wire fences have taken the place of old rail fences which were a harbor for snow drifts in many places. And we think that the Grange organization should take steps to establish Subordinate Granges in every Township so that the young people may have advantages whereby they can prepare themselves for the most important positions in the country.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed,

WILLIAM OKE.

JAMES FALLIS.

JABEL ROBINSON.

JOHN RAMSEY.

Moved by Bro. Fallis, seconded by Bro. Robinson, that the report be adopted.—*Carried.*

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

TORONTO, FEB. 23RD, 1889,

Moved by Bro. McMurchy, seconded by Bro. Leckie, that the thanks of the meeting are due Bro. Glendenning for his able and interesting lecture.—*Carried.*

Feeds and Feeding.

Worthy Master and Brethren :

We as farmers often complain of the low prices that we obtain when we sell our farm

products and refer to the high figures obtained for similar products twenty or twenty-five years ago, and at the same time point to the manufacturer as a prosperous man who is making money by his business. Well let us compare prices obtained by the farmer and manufacturer of to-day, with those of twenty or twenty-five years ago.

In grain I think the average reduction in price will be about one-third, while stock is nearly as high, But supposing we allow a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on all products of the farm with the exception of grain. Now how does it stand with the manufacturer? Less than 20 years ago he sold a binder for \$300, he sells a better machine to-day for \$100 to \$110, but some will object to this and say that the binder is a special implement in that respect. Well, we will admit that it is, but we will take one of the common implement of the farm the plow. To-day a much superior implement is sold for \$10 to \$12, than was formerly sold for \$20 to \$25. We can safely assume the price of all farm implements have been cut in two, and yet the manufacturer makes his usual profit. How is this done? By reducing the cost of production. Can we as farmers not take a leaf from the manufacturer's book and see if we can reduce the cost of our farm productions. The products that have had the greatest fall in prices are grain and hay, and they are the ones that are the greatest drain upon the fertility, if sold off the farm. Therefore the modern up-to-date farmer will manufacture his raw material (hay and grain) into beef, pork, mutton, butter, cheese, poultry and eggs. Then let us ask ourselves the question, can we, like the manufacturer, of our agricultural implements, reduce the cost of production? I think we all can do something on that line. Assuming that we have buildings in a warm and comfortable condition so as to save feed by assisting to keep up the bodily heat of the animals. Can we feed

so as to get more out of the food consumed than our fathers did? That is the question for us to consider at the present time. Many years ago farmers discovered that they could obtain better results from feeding a mixed ration of grain than one kind alone. Here was a result, but the cause they could not tell. But science came to the rescue and pointed out that all grains and foods did not contain the same kind of nutrients and that it required certain kinds of nutrients to build up the animal, and restore the waste tissue of the body. The bodies of animals being built up entirely from the food consumed. One kind of nutrient produces bone, another lean meat or muscle, another fat and heat and gives energy. All of these elements are essential to the production of the animal, therefore it is necessary for the farmer to understand these principles so that he may feed enough of each element without waste to produce his animal at the lowest cost. I have here charts with a number of grasses, grains and by-products of the farm :

Composition of Green
Grasses and Clover

	Water	Ash	Protein	Fibre	Carbo-hydrate	Fat	nutritive ratio
Italian Rye.....	73 2	2 5	3 1	6 8	13 3	1 3	5 2
Timothy.....	61 6	2 1	3 1	11 8	20 2	2 1	7 3
Kentucky Blue Grass	66 1	2 8	4 1	9 1	17 6	1 3	5 0
Red Clover.....	70 8	2 1	4 4	8 1	13 5	1 1	3 6
Alsike.....	74 8	2 0	3 9	7 4	11 0	0 9	3 3
Crimson.....	80 9	1 7	3 1	5 2	8 4	0 7	3 2
Lucerne.....	71 8	2 7	4 8	7 4	12 3	1 0	3 0
Corn silage.....	79 1	1 4	1 7	6 0	11 0	0 8	7 5
Red Clover silage.....	72 0	2 6	4 2	8 4	11 6	1 2	3 4
Red top.....	65 3	2 3	2 8	11 0	17 7	0 9	7 0
Orchard grass.....	73 0	2 0	2 6	8 2	13 3	0 9	5 8
Meadow Fescue.....	69 9	1 8	2 4	10 8	14 3	0 8	6 6

Comp. of Grain

Wheat.....	10 5	1 8	11 9	1 8	71 9	2 1	6 4
Oats.....	11 0	3 0	11 8	9 5	59 7	5 0	6 0
Peas.....	14 1	2 5	23 4	10 0	48 0	2 0	2 2
Corn.....	10 9	0 5	10 5	2 1	69	5 4	7 7
Barley.....	10 9	2 4	12 4	2 7	69 8	1 8	5 9
Rye.....	11 6	1 9	10 6	1 7	72 5	1 7	7 2
Sunflower.....	8 6	2 6	16 3	29 9	21 4	21 2	4 1
Buckwheat.....	14 0		6 8		47 0	1 2	7 3

Comp. of Feed Stuffs.

Wheat Bran.....	11 9	5 8	15 4	9 0	53 9	4 0	4 0
Shorts.....	11 8	4 6	14 9	7 4	56 8	4 5	4 4
Cotton seed meal.....	8 5	7 0	43 3	5 4	22 3	13 5	1 2
Linseed Meal.....	9 2	5 7	32 9	8 9	35 4	7 9	1 6
do new proc.....	10 1	5 8	33 2	9 5	38 4	3 0	1 3
Milk.....	87 0	0 6	4 0		45 5	3 85	3 2
Skim milk.....	90 0	0 6	3 5		5 0	0 7	1 8
Buttermilk.....	90 0	0 6	3 0		5 4	1 0	2 5
Whey.....	92 6	0 6	1 0		5 1	0 6	6 4
Sugar Beet.....	86 5	0 9	1 8	0 9	9 8	0 1	5 5
Mangolds.....	90 9	1 1	1 4	0 9	5 5	0 2	4 2
Turnips.....	88 6	1 2	1 2	1 3	7 5	0 2	6 6
Carrots.....	88 6	1 0	1 1	1 3	7 6	0 4	7 7
Artichokes.....	79 5	1 0	2 6	0 8	15 9	0 2	6 2
Potatoes.....	75 0	1 0	2 1	3 5	21 7	2	10 5

The first column represents the water that the food contains. All feed stuffs contain water. The amount varies from 8 to 15 pounds per 100 lbs. of such dry materials as hay, straw and grain, and from 60 to 90 pounds in green grasses and roots. The use of water is to form a portion of the organs and fluids of the body, to aid in dissolving solids foods, and in carrying them into the blood and various parts of the body.

Ash is what is left when the combustible part of a feed stuff is burned away. It consists chiefly of lime, magnesia, potash, soda, iron, chlorine, and carbonic, sulphuric and phosphoric acids, and is used largely in making bones and in furnishing certain constituents of the digestive fluids.

Protein (or nitrogenous materials) is the name of a collection of compounds containing nitrogen. Protein furnishes the material for the lean flesh, blood, skin, muscles, tendons, nerves, hair, horns, wool, the casein of milk, the white of eggs, etc., and is one of the most important constituent of feeding stuffs.

Fibre or cellulose is the frame work of plants and is indigestible as a rule.

Digestible carbohydrates includes starch, sugar, and gums and forms the largest part of all feeding stuffs, but especially of most grains. They are either stored up as fat or burned in the body to produce heat and energy.

Fat is an impure product and includes besides real fats or oils such as linseed or cotton seed oils, wax, and the green coloring matter of plants, etc. The fat of foods is either stored up as fat or burned as fuel to furnish heat and energy to the animal.

The heat or energy which a pound of fat will supply through combustion is equal to what would come from burning $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of sugar or starch.

The nutritive ratio is the relation that the protein bears to the digestible carbohydrates and fat combined. When feeding a fall ration to animals under summer conditions of temperature it requires about one part of protein to $5\frac{1}{2}$ parts of the carbohydrates, but here the good judgement of the feeder is required. If the stables are cold or only a maintenance ration is being fed, the carbohydrates must be increased. It has been found that at times it requires eleven pounds of carbohydrates to one of protein. This will show the folly of feeding in cold quarters or only enough of food to maintain the animal without gain. The food has been wasted and burned up in the body of the animal without any profit to the feeder, the same as wood or coal would be in an engine to keep the water at boiling point without producing steam. By careful study of the foregoing tables we can arrive at something like a correct basis to work from in the mixing of foods. Take for an example peas, we find that they contain good bone forming material. They are very high in protein or flesh forming elements, but relatively low in the digestible carbohydrates and fat, which gives us a narrow nutritive ratio of 2.2. This shows us that in feeding peas alone to animals, such as hogs, that a large percentage of the protein, which is the most valuable element, will be wasted by going out on the manure pile. Now we will take corn, we find that it is very low in bone forming material, in protein it is somewhat low for a grain but very high in the digestible carbohydrates and fat, that gives us a nutritive ratio of 7.7, which is wide. If 100 lbs. of peas and 150 lbs. of corn are ground together it will give us about the correct ratio of 5.5. This will give us a well balanced ration wherein there would be little loss in feeding, but somewhat low in bone forming material, this could be improved by the addition of some bran or shorts which contains a large percentage of that element: It will be seen that bran contains about 25

per cent. more protein than the whole wheat, this being the most valuable of the nutrients. It also contains twice as much fat. This element is very useful to the animal as it helps to keep the bowels in a normal condition, being laxative in its nature. One other food I wish to call your attention to is milk. Whole milk is the best of nature's food, but whole milk is seldom fed. In the operation of skimming the fat is removed, which changes the character of the food very materially. It is rich in bone and flesh forming material, but owing to the fat being removed it is a very one-sided ration. It has a great tendency to be constipating when fed alone to young pigs. Many farmers have suffered great loss by feeding too much skimmed milk to young pigs when shut into pens where they could not get to the ground or succulent food such as grass or roots. The pigs usually look fat and well until some morning when being fed some of them will take what the farmers calls a fit and may die inside of an hour, if they do recover, it will usually be seen that the hair becomes curly and the skin of a dirty appearance, this is owing to a deranged condition of the digestive organs which should be remedied by proper feeding.

I do not wish to be understood that I condemn skimmed milk for food. It is one of the best of foods, but it should not be fed in too great quantities to young pigs. Intelligence must be used in feeding it or there is danger.

In regard to the grasses and clovers, it will be noticed that most of the grasses are pretty well balanced. Timothy is the widest. All of the clovers are excellent bone and flesh formers. A variety of grasses and clovers will give better results than any one kind alone. They not only give a better balanced ration, but there is the advantage of having grasses and clovers coming in fresh the greater length of the season, as all grasses

do not commence to grow or mature at the same time.

In conclusion if a farmer wishes to get the best results from his feed, he must not only feed a well balanced ration but he must feed to animals that have a predisposition to convert the food consumed into the product that he has in view. For instance, if it be beef it must be fed to some animal that will lay on flesh and fat readily; if it be to produce butter and cheese he must feed to animals that have the power to convert it into milk. Few animals have the propensity to turn food into both beef and milk profitably.

By feeding along the lines indicated, I think we can do something to get more out of our feed than the average farmer has done in the past and thereby reduce the cost of production so as to enable the farmer to make a profit from his farm.

Moved by Bro. McMurchy, seconded by Bro. Fallis, that we now adjourn to meet again at one o'clock sharp.

Second Day.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TORONTO, FEB. 23RD, 1899.

The Grange assembled at one o'clock sharp. Reports were called for.

The Committee on Finance reported that they found all the ground for their report had been ^{one} over by the auditors who had already reported.

Report of Finance Committee.

Worthy Master and Members of Dominion Grange :

Your Committee on Finance have to report that they learn that the auditors have gone over the ground of their report and made their statement which has left them nothing to do as our report is unnecessary, we therefore beg leave to present this formal report.

Moved by Samuel Elder, seconded by Lyman Henry, that this formal report be adopted.—*Carried.*

The Secretary submitted his report.

Secretary's Report.

Patrons of Husbandry :

I beg to present to you the twenty-fourth annual report of the Secretary of the Dominion Grange.

You will not be surprised to hear that the Grange is not in the flourishing condition it once was, and while I make this statement I may as well add it has not visibly declined during the past year.

For although there has been no new Granges organized, there has been no charters surrendered and many of the Granges that were reported delinquent at last annual meeting have paid up and very few are in arrears at present for last year.

And while this seems encouraging it must be acknowledged that there is some decline in membership as the old members are falling out while they are not replaced by young ones.

There is no apparent reason why the Grange should not hold its own and moreover increase. It is now a quarter of a century old. It has been firmly established as one of the standing institution of the country.

It has done more to mould agricultural legislation in this country than any or all other influences, besides the many other advantages it has effected for the improvement of the country. Is there, therefore, any reason why it should not increase. All the expenses incidental to its introduction and growth have been discharged in many places. Halls have been built and paid for. The paraphernalia necessary to its working has been provided and nothing is required but to go on in its work.

A new and revised edition of the constitution has been published including all the amendments in force for eleven years.

The proceedings of the last annual meeting have been published and distributed, while other disbursements of the Secretary's Office amount to the sum of \$57.85.

Cash on hand at last audit.....	\$ 55 34
Receipts since last audit.....	129 63

Tolals Receipts.....	\$184 97
Stationary and postage.....	57 85

	\$127 12
Less salary of Secretary	80 00

	\$47 12

Moved by Bro. McDougall, seconded by Bro. Peart, that the report of the Secretary as read be adopted. — *Carried.*

The report on the Good of the Order was read by Bro. Thomas McMurchy.

Report of Committee on Good of the Order.

Your Committee on the Good of the Order beg to report that by following the suggestions of the Worthy

Master's address, which was so ably set forth in the suggestions which it contained, the results of the past and bright hopes for the future are such that they commend themselves to all those that have the least interest of the welfare of the Grange at heart.

We must confess that of late years there has not been the interest taken by the Subordinate Granges to add to their members partly for the reason that other organizations, which claimed for themselves greater benefits to the farming community, have, to a more or less degree, lessened the interest formerly taken by the Patrons of Husbandry.

But after those tests have been made, they have been short lived and have passed out of existence, while the Grange, although weak, is yet alive.

We are pleased to note that the constitution which was amended last year was a step in the right direction and by the lessening of the membership dues from eight cents per quarter, as formerly, to six cents as at present, will have a beneficial effect in maintaining the former membership of the Order.

We would recommend that the suggestion made by the Worthy Master of creating an interest in the Subordinate Granges by allowing some little recreation as well as business, to be indulged in, will have the effect of bringing out the younger element of the community to participate in the festivities, will we think be a means of bringing about the desired result of adding to its membership.

After having created an interest, that the officers make every effort to maintain it by having papers prepared, read and discussed, and subjects pertaining to farming and other subjects of interest to the community and have short notices inserted in the local papers.

By following the foregoing suggestions, we believe some added benefits will accrue to the Patrons of Husbandry throughout the country.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Thomas McMurphy.

Mathias Schilz.

R. J. Southcomb.

Moved by Bro McMurphy, seconded by Bro. Schilz, that the report on Good of the Order be adopted.—*Carried.*

The report on Legislation was read.

Report of Committee on Legislation.

Your committee on Legislation beg to report as follows :

On the resolution of West Middlesex Division Garage, No. 17, regarding the reduction of passenger rates on railways to two cents per mile. In view of the accommodation in our railway trains we suggest that we urge it be made compulsory on the part of railways to issue second class ticket at that rate on all trains.

Also that we endeavor to have a railway commissioner appointed to enquire into all local and through freight rates to ascertain if they are exorbitant or discriminating. And also to enquire into the efficiency of the service in the matter of number, class and availability of freight cars and to have the abuses corrected if found to exist.

Inasmuch as the conditions surrounding the coal oil industry have been so recently laid before the government, we consider it an inopportune time to press for any change in tariff.

As we have no positive information with respect

to the Barberry hedge causing the spread of rust, nor the extent to which this plant is grown, we are not prepared to recommend legislation thereon.

We recommend that our influence be used to have the examination of Public School teachers in the text book on agriculture made compulsory.

Signed,

Wm. F. W. Fisher.

Henry Glendenning.

Edwin Peart.

William Wallace.

Moved by Bro. Glendenning, seconded by Bro. Wallace, that the report on Legislation be adopted.—
Carried.

Election of Officers.

The Worthy Master appointed Bros. Glendenning and Peart, scrutineers, when the following officers were elected :

<i>Worthy Master</i>	<i>BRO. JABEL ROBINSON</i>	<i>Middlemarch</i>
“ <i>Overseer</i>	<i>BRO. THOMAS McMURCHY</i>	<i>Loree</i>
“ <i>Lecturer</i>	<i>BRO. WM. T. W. FISHER</i>	<i>Burlington</i>
“ <i>Secretary</i>	<i>BRO. ROBT. WILKIE</i>	<i>Blenheim</i>
“ <i>Treasurer</i>	<i>BRO. ROBT. WILKIE</i>	<i>Blenheim</i>
“ <i>Chaplain</i>	<i>BRO. WILLIAM OKE</i>	<i>Whitby</i>
“ <i>Steward</i>	<i>BRO. CLARANCE SRIGLEY</i>	<i>Painswick</i>
“ <i>Assistant</i>	<i>BRO. D. W. LENNOX</i>	<i>—</i>
“ <i>Gatekeeper</i>	<i>BRO. LYMAN HENRY</i>	<i>Sombra</i>

LADY OFFICERS.

<i>SISTER JABEL ROBINSON</i>	<i>Middlemarch</i>
“ <i>SYLVANUS AUSTIN</i>	<i>Whitby</i>
“ <i>JOHN CUMING</i>	<i>Londsboro</i>
“ <i>GEORGE LETHBRIDGE</i>	<i>Glencoe</i>

AUDITORS.

<i>BRO. EDWIN PEART</i>	<i>Freeman</i>
<i>BRO. JOHN McDougall</i>	<i>Milton</i>

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

<i>HENRY GLENDENNING</i>	<i>Manilla</i>
<i>GEORGE E. FISHER</i>	<i>Freeman</i>

Executive Officers for the Year 1899.

Worthy Master—Bro. Jabel Robinson, Middlemarch.
Worthy Secretary—R. Wilkie, Blenheim.

Executive Committee.

Bro. Henry Glendenning, Manilla.
Bro. George E. Fisher, Freeman.

MASTERS & SECRETARIES of SUBORDINATE GRANGES, WITH THEIR ADDRESSES.

No.	GRANGE.	MASTER.	ADDRESS.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.	PROV.
4.	West Simcoe.	John Cowan.	Vine.....	W. J. Goodfellow.	Graigvale.....	Ont.
5.	West Lambton.	Lyman Henry.	Sombra.....	James Skeoch.	Corunna.....	
6.	Halton.	Wm. F. W. Fisher.	Burlington.....	John McDougal.	Milton.....	
7.	Lucknow.	D. G. McKenzie.	Lucknow.....	Wm. Davis.	Lucknow.....	
17.	West Middlesex.	John Mitchell.	Glenco.....	Arch. McIntyre.	Glencoe.....	
21.	Belmore.	John Stewart.	Gorrie.....	A. Drummond.	Clifford.....	
23.	Beaver Valley.	Samuel Goodfellow.	Duncan.....	George Clark.	Heathcote.....	
32.	North Bruce.	George Brown.	Gresham.....	James McKee.	Paisley.....	
37.	West Simcoe.	John McLeod.	Glen Huron.	Alexander McLeod.	Glen Huron	
38.	Union.	A. Swindlehurst.	Balinafad.....	Robert Dredge.	Rockwood.	
55.	Victoria.	Colin McDiarmid.	Gladstone.....	J. S. McGregor.	Mekiwin.	Man.

MASTERS & SECRETARIES OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES, WITH THEIR ADDRESSES.

No.	GRANGE.	MASTER.	ADDRESS.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.	PROV.
35..	<i>Halton</i>	A. Brownridge	Omagh	John McDougal	Milton	Ont.
45..	<i>Lake Simcoe</i>	James Allan	Churchill	W. D. Lennox	Churchill	
59..	<i>Prospect</i>	James McKee	Paisley	Geo. Sawyer	Bradley	
68..	<i>Howick</i>	John Stewart	Gorrie	P. P. Aylesworth	Gorrie	
77..	<i>Forest Rose</i>	Wm. Pranglen	St. Thomas Peter, Cameron	St. Thomas Peter, Cameron	St. Thomas	
92..	<i>Mount Pleasant</i> . K. McLean	Lucknow	George Gillis	Langside		
100..	<i>Farmers' W'reath</i> . D. G. McKenzie	Lucknow	William Davis	Lucknow		
108..	<i>Union</i>	T. E. Philip	Whitby	T. E. Philip	Whitby	
116..	<i>Enterprise</i>	Andrew Shore	Thornbury	Dorald McMurchy	Loree	
126..	<i>Minesing</i> .	Thos. Livingstone, Minesing	Thomas Kerfoot	Minesing		
132..	<i>Arkona</i>	Hugh T. Wilson	A. Backhouse	Arkona		
137..	<i>Metcalf Victoria</i> .	David Ramey	Longwoods	William Webber	Glenoak	
141..	<i>Knock</i>	Timothy Connell. Vine	John Cowan	Vine		
146..	<i>Painswick</i>	W. H. Martin	Innesfil	W. A. Coulter	Painswick	
147..	<i>Norfolk</i>	Mathias Schilz	Renton	William Schily	Renton	
148..	<i>Carlisle</i>	John Hunter	Carlisle	Charles Harper	Carlisle	
153..	<i>Edgar</i>	John M. Syme	Dalston	John Syme	Dalston	
156..	<i>Alliance</i>	Geo. Lethbridge	Glencoe	J. G. Lethbridge	Strathburn	
166..	<i>Apple Grove</i> .	Frank Hunt	St. Thomas	J. N. Fletcher	Middlemarch	
180..	<i>Mill Creek</i>	Daniel Goodfellow Duncan	George Clark	George Clark	Heathcote	
188..	<i>Battle Hill</i>	William Webster, Strathburn	Levi Annett	Levi Annett	Strathburn	

MASTERS & SECRETARIES OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES, WITH THEIR ADDRESSES.

No.	GRANGE.	MASTER.	ADDRESS.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.	PROV.
198.	<i>Erin</i>	George Robinson.	Erin	John Berry	Brisbane ..	Ont.
200.	<i>Burlington</i>	W. V. Hopkins	Burlington	Herbert J. Dynes	Burlington	
218.	<i>Balinafad</i>	A. Swindlehurst	Balinafad	R. Henderson	Balinafad	
224.	<i>Centre</i>	D. A. McRea	Appin	J. W. McFee	Appin	
253.	<i>Victoria</i>	Samuel Burk	Blenheim	W. W. Lane	Bleheim	
265.	<i>Mount Hope</i>	John W. Park	Banks	Alexander Malcolm	Banks	
278.	<i>Florida</i>	John Wheeler	Clarksburgh	Walter Hartman	Clarksburgh	
344.	<i>Farmers' Home</i>	J. A. Watson	Eden Mills	John Ramsey	Eden Mills	
357.	<i>Canfield</i>	William Oxley	Canfield	Joel R. Smith	Canfield	
360.	<i>Glanford</i>	John S. Bates	N. Glandford	W. M. Calder	Glanford	
233.	<i>Moncrieff</i>	.....	.....	Alexander Stewart	Cranbrook	
373.	<i>Centre Bruce</i>	Ben. Lawton	Gresham	George Brown	Gresham	
385.	<i>Banda</i>	Samuel Elder	Banda	Miss A. T. Porter	Banda	
390.	<i>Kinsale</i>	.....	No report .....	.....	.....
392.	<i>Lily of Mersea</i>	David Reid	Goldsmith	Frances Hooker	Goldsmith	
393.	<i>Hullent</i>	A. R. McGregor	Constance	R. J. Southcomb	Clinton	
397.	<i>Grand L'île</i>	Wm. Wallace	Galt	George Hislop	Strasburgh	
405.	<i>Manilla</i>	H. Glendinning	Manilla	Wm. Ramsey	Cresswell	
406.	<i>Henthote</i>	Wm. Vamplin	Heathcote	Thomas Dooks	Heathcote	
413.	<i>Williscroft</i>	David Robb	Williscroft .....	.....	.....
423.	<i>Honeywood</i>	A. Tuplin	Honeywood	R. Copleand	Honeywood	

MASTERS & SECRETARIES of SUBORDINATE GRANGES, WITH THEIR ADDRESSES.

No.	GRANGE.	MASTER.	ADDRESS.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.	PROV. Ont.
430	<i>Pine River</i>	No report				
453	<i>South Elderslie</i>	Peter Essen.....	Paisley.....	Samuel Ballachy.....		
471	<i>Acton West</i>	Joel Leslie.....	Acton.....	T. L. Warren.....	Acton.....	
526	<i>Eden Grove</i>	Alex Clark.....	Eden Grove.....	James S. Harper.....	Ellengowan	
543	<i>Spring</i>	P. Hepinstall.....	Fordwich.....	E. Cooper.....	Fordwich.....	
559	<i>Mount Horeb</i>		S. Robinson.....	Vasey.....	Vasey.....	
582	<i>Farmers' Friend</i> .					
596	<i>Prospect Hill</i>	Wm. Rowand.....	Walkerton.....	William A. Rowand.....	Walkerton.....	
599	<i>Mailand</i>	A. Carswell.....	Newbridge.....	J. Murdock.....	Palmerston	
600	<i>Ulster</i>					
624	<i>Dufferin</i>	H. Westover.....	Aylmer.....	D. C. Laur.....	Aylmer.....	
632	<i>Glen Huron</i>	George Boys.....	Smithdale.....	John McLeod.....	Glen Huron	
658	<i>Althion</i>	J. L. Mitchell.....	Glencoe.....	Robert McDonald.....	Newbury.....	
841	<i>Fair Valley</i>	Robt. McBeth.....	Millington.....	George Reed.....	Uptergrove	
869	<i>Camden</i>					
894	<i>Ayre</i>	C. McDearmid..	Gladstone.....	G. S. McGregor.....	Mekwim	
899	<i>Selman</i>					
920	<i>Union</i>	Jas. McLachlan.	Plumas.....	Parker Smith.....	Florenta.....	
941	<i>Fair Play</i>	Neil W. Leckie.....	Sarnia.....	Miss C. A. Leckie.....	Sarnia.....	
944	<i>Cold Springs</i>	Thos. Sissons..	Peterboro.....	D. Kennedy.....	Peterboro	

A Few Words to Secretaries.

In making out your quarterly report be careful to fill out all blanks, such as name, post office, amount sent, and date, signed by the Master and Secretary and made out on the regular blank form, two of which are always sent with every receipt.

Be sure to distribute all printed matter sent to your Grange. There is reason to believe that this is not done, but that it is laid aside and forgotten.

Printed slips were sent with the last circular calling the annual meeting, with blank for the name and post office address of the Master and Secretary, which should have been returned to me with the delegate's certificates, without trouble or expense, but only about half of them were sent back, and it was only with difficulty that I was able to make out a list of Masters and Secretaries, and they may not be wholly correct, because I had not correct information in some cases.

It is the intention to send one report of the proceedings of the Dominion Grange for each family and the Secretary should see that they are properly distributed, and if in any case enough should not be sent the Secretary should write for more and say who they are for and they will be sent.

ROBT. WILKIE, Secretary.

GRANGE SUPPLIES

FOR SALE AT

Office of Dominion G

Applications for Membership, per 100	
Blank Demits, per 100	
Membership or Trade Cards, per 100	
Bonds for Secretary and Treasurer, each	0 02
Blank quarterly Reports, at the rate per 100	1 00
Blank Deeds (in duplicate)—special blank for use of Granges acquiring property	0 20
Song Books, with music, each	0 10
Song Books, without Music, each	0 05
Seventh edition of Manual, each (ordered under seal)	0 20
Constitution, each 10 cents ; per doz	1 00
New edition of Fifth Degree Manuals, supplied D Granges (under seal), each 10c., per doz	
Receipts, bound (100 in book)	
Orders on Treasurer, (100 in book)	
Gold Emblem Pins, each	

The above supplies will be furnished at the
by mail.

As all business of the Secretary's office is
cash basis, therefore cash should accompany the

Remittances should be made by Postal Money
Order or Registered Letter, the first preferred.
Currency taken in 1, 2 or three cent stamps. Money
any other way is at the risk of the party sending.

ROBERT WILKIE

Secretary Dominion G

p.e.

BLENHEIM, P. O., ONT.